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BIOGRAPHY.

Biographical Memoir of

JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN.

[CONCLUDED.]

Various other important subjects came before Congress during this session, in which Mr. Calhoun took a prominent and leading part. The limits which we have prescribed to ourselves compel us to omit any remarks on them. We cannot refrain however, from alluding to one subject, which deeply agitated the country at that time. We allude to the famous compensation law, as Mr. Calhoun's course in relation to it strongly marks his character. The act excited almost universal disapprobation, and Mr. Calhoun heard for the first time the language of censure from his constituents. Some of his oldest and warmest friends were active in their opposition to him, and the people did not disapprove of his course disapproved of his re election. Conscious of having acted from disinterested motives, and with a view to the public good, he refused to retract or apologise, or to take any other step to insure his election than a public defence of the measure. He then represented the district of Abbeville and Edgefield By appointment he addressed his constituents at their respective court houses, where he vindicated the act in a manner so able and effectual, by showing that it increased the power of the people, by rendering their representatives the only officers of the Government whose dependence or appointment rested on them, more independent of executive patronage, that it turned the tide of public feeling almost as strongly in his favor as it before had been opposed to him. Though, on the passage of the bill, he had taken but little interest, yet, on the question of its repeal, he bore a conspicuous part, delivered an able speech, which abounded in sound constitutional views of the relation between the States and the Government, and between the House of Representatives and the Executive, and of which a favorable estimate may be formed by the following extract from a speech, pronounced by one of the most talented of his political opponents. Mr. Grosvenor said, "He had listened with peculiar satisfaction the able, manly, and constitutional speech of the gentleman from So. Car." [Here Mr Grosvenor, recurring, in his remarks, to a personal difference with Mr. Calhoun, which had arose out of the warm party discussions during the war, paused for a moment, and then proceeded.] Mr Speaker, I will not be restrained. No barrier shall exist which I will not leap over, for the purpose of saying to that gentleman my thanks for the judicious, independent, and national course which he has pursued in this House for the last two years, and particularly upon the subject now before us. Let the honorable gentleman continue with the same manly independence, aloof from party views and local prejudices, to pursue the great interests of his country, and fulfil the high destiny for which it was manifest he was born. The buzz of popular applause may not follow him on the way, but he will inevitably arrive at a high and happy elevation in the view of his country and of the world."

During this session, Mr Calhoun introduced, and succeeded in carrying through, a bill to set aside the *bonus* paid by the United States' Bank for its charter, and the dividends upon the stock in that institution, belonging to the Government, as a fund for internal improvement. It was rejected by Mr. Madison on constitutional grounds. A fate so unusual, and the ordinary misconception of the character of the views raised by the rejection, require, brief as we propose to make this sketch, that we should enter a little in detail respecting it. In reporting and advocating the bill, it is manifest from the debate that Mr Calhoun did not suppose that it involved the constitutional question, or that he was acting in opposition to the views of the enlightened and upright officer at the head of the Government; but that, on the contrary, it was his intention to act in strict conformity with the recommendation of the President, in his speech at the opening of the session. Mr. Madison's message to Congress is as follows: "I particularly invite their attention to the expediency of exercising their existing powers, and, where necessary, according to the prescribed mode of enlarging them, in order to effectuate a comprehensive system of roads and canals, such as will have the effect of binding more closely together every part of our country, promoting intercourse and improvements, and increasing the share of every part in the common stock of national prosperity."

In interpreting the message by what had been the practice of the Government, both under Mr. Madison and Mr. Jefferson, particularly in the construction of the Cumberland road, it was a natural conclusion, that a bill, which did not even propose to appropriate money to internal improvements, but simply to set apart a particular fund to abide the decision of a constitutional question thereafter to be made, and free from all objection of a constitutional character, and that it came clearly under the description of objects recommended in the message. Such, at least, was Mr Calhoun's impression; and he accordingly avoided the constitutional question, as not involved in the discussion in the opening speech. Actuated by this impression, the rejection of the bill, by the veto of the President, was wholly unexpected by Mr Calhoun and the majority with whom he acted, and we cannot but think that it has proved unfortunate for the country. The bill carefully provided that the fund should be applied in the several States, *in ratio of their representation*, respectively, in the only numerous branch of the national Legislature, in making such internal improvements in each State as should, *with the assent of the State*, should by law be made. The guards thus provided, by securing a just and equitable application of a fund drawn from a certain source of fixed amount among the States, *under the general direction of Congress* and *the Legislature of the States interested*, would have prevented abuses as far as practicable, and particularly, that most dangerous of all abuses, the association of a question of internal improvements for the advancement of political movements for the advancement of personal interests. To such abuses Mr. Calhoun has always shown himself a resolute opposer, on more than one occasion, at the great risk of his popularity, while he has constantly, on all occasions, proved by his acts that he believed Congress has the right as the means of exercising some of the powers expressly delegated to it, by the appropriations for internal improvements. Because he has evinced a determination not to lend himself to the abuse of so delicate a power, an attempt has been made to fix upon him a charge of inconsistency: a charge which, if his course be carefully examined, can only be sustained by the most unyielding opposition to the abuse of a power with which he is entrusted, on to the power itself.

Before noticing one more point, we will conclude our sketch of Mr. Calhoun's congressional career. No one has more uniformly supported the doctrine of specific appropriations, on a rigid adherence to which the control of Congress over the moneyed transactions of the Government must mainly depend. The dangerous power had been given to the President, of transferring appropriations at his discretion from one branch of service to another in the War and Navy Departments, thus virtually converting specific into general appropriations, and thereby subjecting the disbursement in a great measure to his control. Mr. Calhoun at this session moved a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act conferring so dangerous a power; and, notwithstanding the opposition of the committee, supported by the opinion of the then Secretary of the Treasury, he succeeded in greatly restricting the power of the President in making transfers, though he could not effect an entire repeal of the act. The opposition to the measure rested on the ground, that the power was indispensable, as it was impossible to make the estimates so accurately, but that the appropriations must often prove insufficient—an opinion, which Mr. Calhoun proved to be practically erroneous in his administration of the War Department, at the head of which he was shortly after placed by Mr. Monroe, in December, 1817.

After a most brilliant congressional career of six years, in which, in originating or supporting almost every important measure, which in a period of great difficulty became necessary for the welfare and honor of the country, he had displayed talents of the highest order, as a legislator and an orator, we now find Mr. Calhoun placed in a new theatre, in which his capacity for administration was to be proved. Such was the deranged state of the department, such the vast accumulation of its business, and so imperfect its organization, that many of his friends dissuaded him from occupying a post of so much labor and danger; but he found in their arguments motives for accepting instead of declining the appointment. It was his ambition to be useful to the country; and where so much remained undone, he believed, whatever might be the danger and fatigue, much good might be accomplished. To give even a brief sketch of the history of his administration of the War Department for more than seven years, would exceed the limits prescribed to this article. Without attempting, therefore, to recount the means by which he effected such important improvements, suffice it to say, that, when he came into the War Department, he found it, in all its branches, in a state of confusion, and left it in a state of complete organization and order. He found upwards of $40,000,000 of unsettled accounts, which he reduced to less than three, and completely prevented all further accumulation by the unexampled exactness of accountability which he introduced into every branch of the disbursements; and, in consequence of which, he was enabled to report to Congress in 1823, that, "of the entire amount of money drawn from the Treasury in 1822, for military service, including pensions, amounting to $4,571,961 94 cts. although it passed through the hands of two hundred and ninety-one disbursing agents, *there has not been a single defalcation, nor a loss of a cent to the Government.*" He found the army costing the country upwards $451 per man; he left the expense less than $287; or, to do more exact justice to his economy, he diminished such part of the cost per man, as was susceptible of reduction by administration, (pay, &c was fixed by law,) from $229 to $150, notwithstanding his liberal allowances to the officers and men, and a deduction for fall of prices, and thereby saved to the country annually more than $1,300,000 in the expenditure of the army alone, without comprehending the other branches of the Ordnance, Engineer, and Indian Departments, the saving in which amounted to several hundred thousand dollars per annum.

These improvements were effected under very adverse circumstances. Party excitement was high during the period, and Mr. Calhoun, from his position before the public, as a candidate for the Presidency, came in for his full share of opposition and misrepresentation, which were manifested by a powerful resistance to almost every measure which he recommended for the improvement of the Department: but now, when the excitement of the moment is passed, all are agreed in doing ample justice to the success and ability with which he organized and administered the department Indeed, it is only by the perfect order and system introduced into it, that it is possible to explain how Mr. Calhoun found time for preparing his numerous reports, which are not surpassed in ability by our ablest public documents; particularly those upon our Indian affairs, internal improvement, and the reduction of the army; for the examination of the claims for revolutionary pensions; the thorough revivification of the Military Academy, the source of professional science; the establishment of a uniform and vigorous discipline throughout the army, supported by the most vigorous economy; a complete re-organization, which gave us, at the expense of a force of six thousand men, so officered as to be capable of a prompt enlargement, a peace establishment, having the military capacity and defensive power of thirty thousand; a survey of our maritime frontier by the most skilful engineers; the institution of a system of permanent fortifications, rendering our coasts invulnerable to an enemy; the establishment of a *cordon* of military posts, stretching from the upper lakes around our western frontier as physical and moral shackles upon Indian hostilities; and, finally, for his duties, as a leading and influential member of Mr. Monroe's able and enlightened cabinet

During the second term of Mr. Monroe's Presidency, the country was deeply agitated with the question of the choice of his successor. The names of six distinguished individuals were offered to the public, among which was that of Mr. Calhoun. It is not surprising that, with so many candidates, the excitement should be great, and the personal antipathy caused by the clashing of opposite pretensions violent. Mr. Calhoun came in for a full share of detraction. Events turned the controversy, so far as he was concerned, more particularly between his friends and those of Mr. Crawford. A difference of opinion on the subject of a congressional *caucus*, as the means of designating the candidate, contributed mainly to give it that direction. Whatever might have been the propriety of members of Congress nominating a candidate for the Presidency, when the practice was first introduced, experience had induced Mr. Calhoun to believe that its long duration without interruption, combined with the great increase of the patronage of the Government, had rendered its continuance dangerous to the liberty of the country, by placing in the power of the President the choice of his successor through his influence over the members of Congress. Under this impression, his friends took an active and decided stand against a nomination by a congressional *caucus*. The friends of Mr. Crawford, on the contrary, taking an opposite view of the subject, necessarily came into conflict with those of Mr Calhoun. Subsequent events have amply justified the course pursued by the latter. On the failure of the people to make choice of a President, the election devolved on the House of Representatives, and the result has probably satisfied all that Congress is not the proper depository of such a power, and that it can be lodged with safety only with the people. And it would be difficult to assign a reason against the final choice being brought into the House of Representatives, which would not strongly apply to a previous nomination by the members of Congress.

During the canvass, the friends of Mr. Calhoun had rested their hopes of success, in no small degree, on the support of Pennsylvania; but when that great State indicated a preference for the present distinguished and patriotic Chief Magistrate, he did not hesitate to advise his friends to diminish the number of candidates, by withdrawing his name, so as to strengthen the probability of a choice by the people, and, consequently, to lessen the hazard of the election being devolved upon the House of Representatives. That course was accordingly adopted.

This memorable contest terminated in returning Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Crawford, as the three highest candidates to the House, and the election of Mr Calhoun, by the people, as Vice President, by a large majority.

During the whole canvass, Mr. Calhoun bore very kind personal and political relations with both of the leading candidates; but, acting on the principle which had governed him throughout, and which, in fact, had placed him in opposition to a congressional *caucus*, he did not hesitate to avow his opinion that the members of the House, in discharging the high duties devolved on them, ought to act *in reference and subordination to the will of the people.* He believed that, in choosing a Chief Magistrate, the Constitution reposed its confidence really on the people, and not on the House of Representatives; that, when the power devolved upon the latter, it was the result of chance; and that the members, thus accidentally obtaining the power of selecting from the three highest candidates, were not absolved from the obligation of regarding, as far as it could be ascertained, the will of their constituents, on whose discretion, in the choice of a President, a higher confidence had been intentionally reposed by the Constitution. The opposite rule, while it would leave the designing free to pursue their selfish ends, could not fail to distract and agitate the country, to enfeeble the operations of an administration brought in against the will of the majority, and to end a the next election in a violent conflict of parties, as must now be apparent to all. Such, at least, were Mr. Calhoun's conceptions; and acting upon them, he found himself placed in opposition to the late administration at the commencement of its career. It is not in his nature to shrink from difficulties, however great. Without waiting to ascertain how far he would be sustained by the co-operation of others, he maintained his position resolutely and openly, at the hazard of drawing down on himself the whole weight of the administration. The events which followed, and which terminated in the overthrow of that administration and the election of Gen. Jackson to the Presidency, and the re-election of Mr. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency, are too recent to require particular notice.

The office of Vice President, from the neglect of the immediate predecessors of Mr. Calhoun to execute the duties assigned to it by the Constitution, had, in the estimation of the people, lost much of its importance Mr Calhoun has sedulously devoted himself to the high trust committed to his charge; and by the promptness and ability with which he has executed his duties, he has restored to the office a dignity and character which it had not possessed since the Vice Presidency of Mr. Jefferson. His decisions have given universal satisfaction to opponents as well as friends, with a single exception, which from its peculiar character, and the circumstances which attended it, cannot be entirely passed over in a narrative of his public acts. We allude to his decision respecting the power of the Vice President, as presiding officer of the Senate, to call a Senator to order *for words spoken in debate.* That Mr. Calhoun, under a reckless and malignant activity of misrepresentation, never before surpassed, suffered greatly in the estimation of his fellow-citizens for a time, cannot be doubted; but that they resulted from the *circumstances* under which the decision was made, and not *from the want of correctness* in the decision itself, can be as little doubted by any one, now that the excitement has subsided, who will take the trouble to examine the grounds upon which it rests. Never was there a period known, when there was so much excitement in the Senate, as the one when the decision was made. It was during the first open contest between the administration and the formidable opposition, by which it was finally driven from power; and when an orator, distinguished for the sarcastic and erratic traits of his eloquence had produced the highest agitation. Mr. Calhoun was known to be opposed to the administration. A case of the kind had never before occurred in the Senate, and the principle on which the decision rested was novel. Under such circumstances it was not extraordinary that, before there was time to examine its correctness, unworthy motives, which he is incapable of feeling in the discharge of his high duties, should, in the excitement of the moment, be attributed to him. Without looking back to these circumstances, and regarding the question on its merits only, it would seem surprising that a decision, resting on the most solid principle, and which had for its object the protection of the constitutional power of the body over which he presided, and the restriction of his own to its proper sphere, should have created any other feelings than those of approbation. The Constitution gives to each House the power of establishing the rules of its proceedings. It is conceded, on all hands, and the almost unanimous vote of the Senate at a subsequent period decided, that no rule had, under this provision of the Constitution, been adopted by the Senate, which gave to the Vice President the power to call a Senator to order *for words spoken in debate*, or which prescribed what description of words should be considered disorderly. On the contrary, that high and extraordinary power over the freedom of debate seemed, by a strong implication, to be withheld. Mr. Calhoun decided that, *as the rules did not confer the power in question, either expressly or by implication, he did not possess it; while those who took the opposite view, contended that he possessed the power inherently under the Constitution, as the presiding officer of the body.*

It must be manifest, on slight reflection, that on the decision of this point rested the freedom of debate in the Senate. If the Vice President, in virtue of his power as presiding officer, has the right to determine what words are disorderly, and what not, the right not being derived from the *Senate*, but the Constitution itself, he could, in his exercise of it, be under no control *but his own discretion;* and the necessary consequence would be to give him a power over discussion, which that body could *neither limit nor control*, and which would be utterly incompatible with the right expressly given to the Senate by the Constitution, of establishing the rules of its proceedings. The Vice President holds his seat independent of the Senate, and will generally be elected by the same party and possess the same political feelings with the President. Mr. Calhoun could not bring his mind to adopt a conclusion, respecting the rights of the presiding officer of the Senate, so repugnant to the freedom of debate, without which the legislature must become the subservient instrument of the Executive branch of the Government.

Satisfied with the correctness of his decision, Mr. Calhoun evinced not the slightest impatience at the clamor which followed. He calmly and confidently left his conduct to abide the result of cooler and more mature investigation. That result has proved that a good cause may be left to the quiet operation of time. After the lapse of two years, the Senate, without any movement of his friends, took up the subject, and *after a full examination and discussion, Mr. Calhoun's decision received the deliberate sanction of that body.* His friends may look back to his conduct during this trying season with a just pride, as affording a strong proof of his sagacity, his firmness, and devoted attachment to principle; his sagacity, in perceiving the truth in so novel and complex a case, involving the relation which the Constitution has established between his powers and those of the body over which he presides; his firmness, in maintaining what he believed to be a sound doctrine, when it exposed him to so much censure; and his devotion to principle, in sustaining the powers of the Senate at the hazard of his popularity, when, from the circumstances of the case, he might have quietly increased it, by encroaching on, instead of defending, the constitutional powers of that body.

On a review of this hasty and imperfect sketch of Mr. Calhoun's public life, in which many important incidents are entirely passed over, it will be seen to be distinguished for the leading part which he acted from the very commencement of his political career. No man in any country, in the same space of time, has rendered more signal services and acquired a more solid and durable fame. It may be safely affirmed, that since he entered the national councils, his name has been identified with almost every valuable measure adopted by the Government, and that there has not been an important event in the political history of our country, in which he has not borne a prominent part. A course so marked as his could not fail to raise up many opponents, but we think there will be but few, even of those, who will not agree, after an impartial examination of his conduct, that he has been actuated by no selfish motives or personal rivalry, but that, regardless of consequences, he has fearlessly pursued the course which he conceived his public duties required That his course has been entirely free from error, those who best know the imperfection of the human intellect will not expect. He has been charged in one or two instances by his opponents with inconsistency; but we feel confident, that few public men have, in a career so long and active, been more uniform in their conduct. To affirm that his conceptions and principles have undergone no modification from the time he entered on public life to the present, would be to assert that he has not profited by observation and experience; but it is a high proof of Mr. Calhoun's principles and patriotism, that whatever modification his opinions have undergone, that modification has been *in favor of liberty and not of power*, as is but too common with public men as they advance in life.

It has been a fundamental principle with Mr. Calhoun from the first, that the great difficulty in government is to *reconcile power with liberty;* that if the former be so diminished as to be inadequate to preserve tranquility within, or to defend the country against external danger, the ends of Government would fail, and a revolution would necessarily follow; but on the contrary, in giving power to the Government, if adequate guards be not established in the Constitution to restrain its pernicious tendency, particularly in the exercise of patronage, it will ultimately contaminate the whole body politic. Such has been the maxim which has guided Mr. Calhoun through his public life, and it explains the whole of his political course, and, acting upon it, it is not surprising that he should be found at one time in favor of conferring power on the Government, and at another resisting its abuse. The Government at no period from its commencement required strengthening so much as at the time when he became a member of Congress. The Government being pressed on all sides—without by aggression from proud and powerful belligerents, and within by violent party animosities—many of our ablest and most experienced statesmen feared that it would not have strength to overcome its difficulties. True to his principles, we find Mr Calhoun, in this great crisis, placing himself on the side of Government, and exerting every faculty with the utmost zeal to strengthen and sustain it. Nor is it surprising, that after the termination of the war, when the danger and difficulties through which the country had passed were fresh in the memory, to find him giving a decided support to respectable and well-organised military and naval establishments—an extended system of fortifications—suitable encouragement to manufactures, so far as it could be effected through a revenue system—the means of facilitating intercourse through our widely extended country, and the re-establishment of a sound and uniform currency. But those who know Mr. Calhoun best would expect him to evince the same determined spirit in resisting the inroads of power and corruption as he displayed in sustaining the Government in the hour of weakness. While he would maintain in the General Government the powers *delegated* to it unimpaired, no one would more resolutely repel any encroachments on those *reserved to the States*, on the full exercise of which by the States, he sincerely believes, our liberty and happiness depends.

Mr. Calhoun was married on the 8th January, 1811, to Miss *Floride Colhoun*, the daughter of John Ewing Colhoun; formerly a Senator in Congress of great respectability from South Carolina. They have seven children—five of them sons, and two daughters.

In the foregoing sketch of Mr. Calhoun's career, we have been able to give the outlines only of his political life and conduct. The period at which he was so actively engaged in public affairs was one of great interest, and remarkable for the variety of its incidents. He was so intimately connected with, and had so much influence over the current of events, that we have been obliged to omit entirely many important particulars, and have space left only to add a short notice of his person and private character, and to make a few concluding remarks on the various qualities displayed by him in the several capacities of orator and legislator; of an executive officer, and of a statesman.

In his person Mr. Calhoun is slender and tall. His countenance, at rest, is strikingly marked with decision and firmness. In conversation it is highly animated, expressive, and indicative of genius. His eyes are large, dark, brilliant, and penetrative, and leave no doubt at first view of a high order of intellect. His manners are easy, natural, and unassuming, and as frank as they are cordial and kind. In all his domestic relations, his life is without a blemish. He has none of the cautious reserve and mystery of common politicians, for he has nothing to conceal or disguise. He is accessible to all, agreeable, animated, instructive, and eloquent in conversation, and communicates his opinions with the utmost freedom. Some politicians seek popularity by carefully avoiding responsibility. Whatever popularity Mr. Calhoun possesses has, on the contrary, been acquired by bold and fearless assumption of responsibility on all critical and trying occasions. His judgment is so clear and discriminating, that he seems to possess a sort of prophetic vision of future events; and on occasions when most men doubt and hesitate, he decides with confidence, follows up his decision with undoubting firmness, and has never failed in the end to be justified by time, the arbiter of all things.

Few men have been called upon to pass through scenes of higher political excitement, and to encounter more vigorous and unrelenting opposition than Mr. Calhoun; yet, amidst all the prejudices which party feeling engenders, and all the jealousy of political rivals, and all the animosity of political opponents, no one has yet ventured to hazard his own reputation for judgment or sincerity so far as to doubt for one moment his great and commanding talents.

As an orator, Mr. Calhoun stands in the foremost rank of parliamentary speakers. On first rising in debate, he felt, to the last day of his congressional career, the anxiety of diffidence, arising from a sensibility which is almost always the companion of true genius. His manner of speaking is energetic, ardent, rapid, and marked by a solemn earnestness, which leaves no doubt of his sincerity and conviction. His style is pure, forcible, logical, and condensed, often figurative for illustration—never for ornament. His mind is well stored with the fruits of learning, but still better with those of observation and reflection. Hence depth, originality, and force, characterise all his speeches. He lays his premises on a foundation too broad, solid, and deep to be shaken; his deductions are clear and irresistible; "the strong power of genius," to adopt the language of the eloquent Pinckney, in refering to Mr. Calhoun's splended speech on the treaty-making power, "from a higher region than that of argument, throws on his subjects all the light with which it is the prerogative of genius to invest or illustrate every thing;" and his speeches, full of the most elevated and patriotic sentiments, after conquering the understanding, take the heart entirely captive, and carry along his hearers, often unconsciously, and sometimes against their will, to the point he desires.

Mr. Calhoun had attained so high a reputation as a member of Congress, that it was thought by many that he was leaving his appropriate field, when he accepted the appointment of Secretary of War. On the contrary, his new situation only presented another theatre for the exercise of his great and diversified talents. The distinguishing feature of his mind, the power of analysis, was now to be exercised in the practical business of Government, and at once, as by enchantment, order, efficiency, and perfect accountability sprang from the chaos in which he found the Department, demonstrated that his energy in execution was equal to his wisdom in organizing, and left it doubtful whether his legislative talents were not surpassed by his practical ability in administration.

As a statesman, in the most enlarged and elevated sense of the term, Mr. Calhoun has no superior. A philosphical observer of men and of their affairs, he analyzes and reduces all things to their original elements, and draws thence those general principles, which, with inconceivable rapidity and unerring certainty, he applies on all occasions, and banishes the perplexity and doubt by which ordinary minds are overwhelmed and confounded. By this wonderful faculty, he is enabled to decide at once, not only what measures are at present necessary for a government novel, in its principles, and placed in circumstances of which there is no precedent in the history of mankind, but, by discerning results through their causes, to look into futurity, and to devise means for carrying on our beloved country in a direct path to the high and glorious destiny which, under the guidance of wisdom and virtue, awaits her.

To the highest powers of mind, Mr. Calhoun unites those elevated moral qualities, which are equally essential with ability, to complete the character of a perfect statesman—inflexible integrity, honor without a stain, disinterestedness, temperance, and industry, a firmness of purpose which disdained to calculate the consequences of doing his duty, prudence and energy in action, devotion to his country, and inextinguishable love of liberty and justice. To these great qualities, perhaps, we ought to add a lofty ambition; but it is an ambition which prefers glory to office and power, which looks upon the latter only as means for acquiring the former, and which, by the performance of great and virtuous actions for the accomplishment of noble ends, aims at the establishment of a widely extended and ever during fame.—This ingredient, which enters into the composition of all great and powerful minds, seems intended by Providence to stimulate them to the highest pitch of exertion in the service of mankind; and if it be a defect, it is one which Mr. Calhoun shares, as well as all their high qualities, with the most perfect models of Greek and Roman excellence.

To those who have not been attentive observers of the life, character, and conduct of Mr Calhoun, or who may have been alienated by political conflicts, the above portraiture may seem to derive some of its coloring from the partial pencil of friendship If an intimate connexion of that kind, for nearly a quarter of a century, may be supposed to tincture the writer's mind with partiality, it will be allowed, at the same time, that it affords the best possible opportunity of forming an accurate estimate of the moral and political character of the subject of this memoir His *statements of fact and opinion he knows to be entirely authentic;* and after a deliberate review of every sentence and word he has written, he finds nothing which a reverence for justice and truth will allow him to alter.

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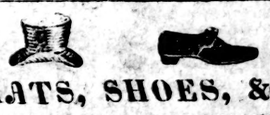

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10 bags Coffee,
40 barrels N. E. Rum.

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FOREIGN.

New York, May 11.

FROM FRANCE.—We have at last a European arrival. The Havre, the packet from that port of the first ultimo, whence she sailed on the second, has arrived at Newport.

The accounts are only three days later than before received from Paris, and of course we cannot know the result of the French *ultimatum* respecting the Austrian occupation of Bologna. The state of the French funds, however, and the universal uneasiness prevalent, indicate that war was the confident expectation of all classes.

We were in error on a former occasion in stating that the electoral law had passed both houses and been signed by the King. It is still, we observe, under debate in the House of Peers.

The Deputies were engaged in warm discussions relative to "the patriotic associations," as they are called, which thirty-one departments had already entered into. The King's ministers oppose these associations vehemently.

The accounts are decidedly warlike, and the debates in the Chamber of Deputies are angry and violent. The Gazette de France of 1st of April, the latest Paris paper received, asserts positively, on the authority of the National, the fact of the entry of the Austrians into Bologna on the 21st and 22d of March. This news had been previously contradicted, and the Austrian ambassador at Paris, *M. d'Apony*, continued to declare he had no information of such a movement. The Austrians, it is stated in a private letter to the *Journal du Havre*, had committed great excesses in Italy, imprisoning and executing *ad libitum* all obnoxious persons.

New difficulties and popular tumults occurred at Brussels on the 28th, which were suppressed for the time being on the 30th. The condition of Belgium is most melancholy.

From POLAND, there is nothing further—the Russians had not made any new forward movements, contenting themselves with re-establishing the communication which had been interrupted by some Polish troops, between the corps of Gen. Sacken and Lomza, in his rear. Lublin had fallen again into the hands of the Russian Gen. Kreutz, and Gen. Dwernicki was proceeding to Zamosk, and appeared to have abandoned the design of penetrating into Volhynia, from which we infer that the rumored insurrection in that province in favor of the Poles was without advantage or effect.

Private Correspondence of the Havre Journal of 2d April.

The fall in the funds continues to day with alarming rapidity. The 5 per cts. which yesterday closed at 78 60 have fallen to 75 90; the 3 per cts. which left off at 47 95 fell to 45 80 and recovered to 46 50; this new fall is ascribed to the march of the Prussians and of the confederate Germanic troops upon Luxemburg, and to the new disturbances in Belgium.

Since the earlier part of this week the opinion that war is at hand, has gained strength; at the exchange it is no longer considered doubtful, and large bets have been made that before 15 days it would be begun.

Gen. Sebastiani is more and more disposed to quit the ministry, his health is much impaired; but it appears that those who form the Cabinet are under a sort of honorary engagement to stand by each other and to remain or retire together.

REPORTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Previous to the sailing of the U. S. Frigate Java, from Havana, a report was current there, said to have been brought by a brig arrived at Principe, direct from Cadiz, stating that the King of Spain had been deposed, and had fled with his family to Gibraltar; and that the Constitution had been proclaimed throughout Spain. It was understood at Havana that the public authorities there had received official intelligence of the revolution, but kept it secret; the people, however, only waited for the confirmation of the report, to revolt. It is nearly two months since the date of our last advices from Spain, which allows full time for the receipt of subsequent intelligence by this circuitous route.—*Norfolk paper.*

Nice People.—We like to see nice people, that is to say, pretty nice—but not to a troublesome or unprofitable degree. We like to see a gentleman with a well brushed coat; but we would not advise him to brush it so as to make it thread-bare. We admire a pair of well polished boots; but we should not think it advisable to polish them to such a degree as to form a mirror for all the cats, dogs, and monkies to see their faces in. We think it necessary to every man's comfort and decency, to have a clean set of teeth; but we should account it worse than labor lost, to brush them so as to take off the enamel. We like to see a man's whiskers neatly cut—that is to say, cut off; but we should think a man poorly employed who spent all his time in trimming his whiskers. We admire a neatly setting shirt collar—not false, but we would not have a man perpetually pulling up his collar to make it set well.

We like to see a lady exceedingly nice; that is, in every thing that concerns the propriety or comfort of her household. In fact, it seems to us that a woman can scarcely be too nice in the matter of cookery, the arrangement of the table, and general cleanliness of the house. In personal neatness she cannot be too exact—not that she should spend her time before the glass—which indeed is not apt to be the case, with a lady who is habitually neat.

But with all this we would have a woman avoid all troublesome and ridiculous nicety. For a lady to whitewash the walls of her house, is both pleasant, healty and sweet; but to whitewash the wood she burns, is more nice than wise. Sand, skilfully spread on a floor, looks wonderfully nice; but it is exceedingly inconvenient in a bed room; and is, on any floor, neither more nor less than a nice species of dirt. It is very praiseworthy to put things in their right place; but the dispositions, which some nice housewives possess, to be always "putting things to rights," is monstrously vexatious and troublesome when exercised in the sanctorum of a man's study, by carefully disarranging his papers, and wrongfully putting his literary matters to rights.—*Constellation.*

A colored woman and her child, were killed in this vicinity, on Saturday last, by lightning.—*Raleigh Register.*

Conundrum—the latest and best. "Who are the most disinterestedly good? D'ye give it up? The good for nothing."

POLITICAL.

Mr. Livingston, late United States' Senator from Louisiana, who reached this city a few days ago, has entered upon the discharge of the duties of Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Van Buren, resigned.

A vacancy is thus created in the representation of the State of Louisiana in the Senate. *Nat. Int.*

Mr. Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, left the city yesterday, on his return to North Carolina. Though politically opposed to Mr. B. for several years past, we have always estimated his merits as a private man and a gentleman, and we sincerely wish him every happiness in his retirement.—*Nat. Int.*

It is rumored, here, that the office of Attorney-General has been tendered to HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, of Virginia, and declined by him. He would have filled the office with great respectability.—*Nat. Int.*

From the Delaware Journal.

The National Gazette, in reply to an inquiry made by a Rhode Island paper, relative to the orthodoxy of the new cabinet on certain fundamental points of policy, expresses the belief that Mr. Livingston is sound on all these points. With one exception, the opinion may be correct—but Mr. Livingston is decidedly opposed to the Tariff. In his speech on Foot's resolution, in February 1830, he unreservedly avowed his hostility to the Tariff and the American system. A few extracts from the speech will show this:

"A decided convert to the free trade system, I think it may be departed from in the few cases in which restrictions may be used, with the hope of producing a relaxation of similar restrictions by a foreign power. I therefore believe the present tariff unwise, unequal and oppressive in its operations."—"With these opinions on the subject of southern discontents, I enter largely into their feelings, and join them in lamenting a policy which operates so distressingly on their prosperity."—"Political economy was but lately with us considered as a science; a false, but specious, and now exploded policy, usurped its place under the imposing title of the American system."

In the same speech Mr. Livingston recommends patience to his southern friends under the evils of the tariff, "in the hope, the certain hope, that it will not be of long continuance." He goes on to shew what he deems the numerous evils of the system, which, he says, cannot fail in time, to disgust even its friends and convince the people of its injuries.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The President, in his letter to Mr. Branch, speaks of his "Cabinet proper." The phraseology of the letter is ambiguous, but the query is not an unnatural one, whether the President has not here inadvertently recognised the existence of a "backstairs influence"—a Cabinet *improper*—in distinction from his "Cabinet proper" and legal advisers. That such an influence has existed,—has been roundly asserted and pretty generally credited in this quarter of the Union. If it do exist, as the "old soldier" has let out half the truth, the public would no doubt be gratified to know the whole; who constitute this "Cabinet improper"—their names, employments,—whether from among the "Lords of Creation"—or from "the better part" thereof.

Some knowledge of his "cabinet improper" would be peculiarly interesting, from the fact, that the President's incompetency for his station, renders such an appendage by no means improbable, if not essential and permanent. According to the theory of our Constitution the President is the head of the Executive;—the true, real and directing head;—and alone responsible for its conduct. The Constitution knows no such doctrine as that the "King can do no wrong," and it recognises no exclusive Ministerial responsibility. In Gen. Jackson's case, the theory of the Constitution is so far violated, that the President, though responsible, is not the real moving cause and directing head of the measures of his administration. These are to be sought elsewhere,—in the "Cabinet improper," and the consequence is that his "Cabinet proper" however constituted, must be unsteady in its purposes—weak in its position, and unable long to command the confidence of the country.

The sentence in the President's answer to General Eaton—"For, however reluctant I am to be deprived of your services, I cannot consent to retain you, contrary to your wishes and inclinations *to remain*," has excited the admiration of all the critics. The Richmond Enquirer was transported with the rhetorical excellence of that portion of the huge message of December last, which relates to the removal of the Indians; and the Enquirer raised a song of triumph and waved a wreath of laurel, in honor of Gen. Jackson himself as the most felicitous of writers, the chosen of Appollo as well as the beloved of Mars—*omni laude cumulatus*. The letter to the Secretary of War is a specimen of variety in style, upon which the Richmond editor may dwell with an interest like that with which Martinus contemplated his shield. *Nat. Gazette.*

It is a trite maxim that great effects often flow from little causes. A spark of fire, which might have been easily extinguished, has often resulted in an extensive conflagration. An incautious word, which might easily have been repressed, has often produced hostility between friends, and even irreconcileable alienation amongst men of the same political principles and party. Of this latter effect the late explosion of the Cabinet is an illustrious instance. An unnecessary question, upon a matter no way important or interesting to the public, put by Gen. Jackson to Mr. Calhoun, dissolves in an instant all the relations of personal and political friendship which had united them for years. The disagreement between them kindles a flame throughout the party which threatens its destruction. Mr. Van Buren, who first applied the torch, alarmed at the consequences which his intriguing ambition has produced, retreats before a storm he is unable to direct, and gives up his office to pacify the elements. The President, unwilling that the Premier should retire alone, requests Messrs. Ingham and Branch to follow his example, and thus the whole Cabinet is dissolved. Such have been the mighty consequences of a little and unnecessary question—*Charleston Mercury.*

All pleased.—The Columbia Gazette says, all parties seem to be pleased with the late resignations of the Cabinet. The Van Buren party, because the Calhoun portion is removed from the President's confidence and counsel—the Calhoun party because Mr. Van Buren can no longer have access to Gen. Jackson's ear and poison his mind against his rivals; and the opposition party, because the country is rid of the weakest and most inefficient Cabinet, which has ever disgraced it; they can now no longer disturb the harmony of the President's contemplations. So all are satisfied, and we believe it is the only occurrence that has taken place since the administration came into power, which has been universally approved.

A Positive Promise.—Henry Banks, Esq. of Kentucky, has published a statement wherein he says that Gen. Jackson, at a certain public house in Frankfort, while a candidate for the Presidency, made to him "A positive promise, that, if he should be elected, he would not hold, or attempt to hold, the office more than four years;" observing at the same time, that he felt and knew that he was "unqualified by education, and the line of life in which he had acted, to discharge the duties which would be imposed upon him." Mr. Banks was formerly one of the General's warmest and most active friends, and even wrote several able papers in support of his election, but now says, "as General Jackson has violated his promise to me, I consider it my duty to oppose his re-election in the most prompt and public manner."

It appears that Mr. Maury, the dismissed Liverpool Consul, who has just accomplished the probably unparalleled achievment of crossing the Atlantic in the 85th year of his age, will soon come on to Virginia to pass the remainder of his days. After the late war, when the officers who had borne part in it, demanded offices as a sort of right, Mr. Madison in disgust complained that he had even been required to dismiss Mr. Maury, in order that his place might be yielded up to some military gentleman who had taken a fancy to it—what Mr. Madison esteemed so unreasonable, General Jackson has done.—*Whig.*

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—The application of John Boruck, an imprisoned debtor, for a discharge under the provisions of the Law exonerating the person of a debtor from imprisonment, was heard on Tuesday last before his honor the Recorder, and a Jury of freeholders summoned on the demand of the opposing creditors, who are foreigners residing in Europe, and were represented by their counsel, Messrs. Seaman and Cameron. Upon hearing the examination of the insolvent, and some other testimony, the Jury discharged him, under a direction from the Recorder to the effect, that if they believed him to be without property, he was entitled to a discharge within the spirit and meaning of the law, notwithstanding the improper manner in which he may have lost or squandered his own money or that of others. The proceedings on behalf of the insolvent were conducted by Messrs. Price and Wallis.

The insolvent, it appears, had been employed as a clerk or agent by a commercial house in Europe, upon the recommendation of a near relative of his, a merchant of wealth and respectability, for the purpose of procuring consignments of goods and merchandize from this country to Europe. And in order to enable him to make advances upon such consignments, the insolvent being then entirely destitute of property or means, he was supplied by that house with a credit to a very large amount, upon certain mercantile houses here, who were authorized to negotiate the bills he might draw, upon his depositing with them an open letter of advice, specifying the merchandize to which the proceeds of the bills were to be applied by way of advance, and the vessel in which the same were to be shipped.

In apparent conformity to this arrangement he drew bills upon the credit of his employers and received the proceeds thereof, to the amount of upward of $142,000 while the actual advances made by him on shipments to their account were only $87,000, leaving a deficiency of $55,000 which he appropriated to his own use. Upon his examination before the Recorder, he accounted for about $15,000 of this deficiency, in the following manner: His expenses in about 18 months up to the time of his arrest, he estimated were $6,500, towards which, however, he received $1600 from his employers. He lost on a shipment of cotton from New Orleans $500, and 247 dolls. on the sale of some merchandize upon which he made an advance at the same place: That he lost in the various Gambling Houses at New Orleans 2,300 dolls. and in lotteries about 3000 dolls: That he expended 5000 in finery, dresses and jewelry, for a certain married female, not his wife, who until recently was a resident of this city, and that the balance due his employers, viz: 39,000 dolls. he lost in gambling in this city and some of the adjacent villages.

That during the early part of last summer, upon a Sunday, he went into a house in Fulton street in company with another, where he lost $1500 at Faro in the course of a few hours. That he afterwards lost at the same place several sums of money amounting to $10,000. That a house was afterwards opened in Lumber street; and kept by the same persons he had seen at the house in Fulton st., at which he lost various large sums of money at the same game, the precise amount of which he could not state, losing never less than $1000 at a time. That he had played a variety of games at cards, and lost upon the toss of a copper, $20, perhaps $50 or 100 dolls.—He played in the house in Fulton-street in the early part of last summer. The house in Lumber-street was opened afterwards by the same persons, and broken up during the month of August or September last. In the course of a very few months, he lost by gambling the large sum of 39,000 dolls.

The Buffalo Patriot of the 3d inst. says: "The *Ice* still continues to blockade our harbor."

Revenue from Crime.—It is stated in the message of the Governor of Connecticut, that for the year ending 31st March last, the net gain of the State prison, after paying every expense of guarding, feeding, clothing and instruction, was $7,824.

FROM THE MOBILE COMMERCIAL REGISTER.

The Monroe Fund.—The following correspondence will show the result of the measures adopted by the citizens of Mobile, in relation to the claims of the late President Monroe, against the Government of the United States. The amount of those claims, it will be recollected, was about sixty eight thousand dollars. The act of the last session appropriated thirty thousand dollars towards their liquidation. As the sum appropriated was insufficient to relieve this faithful public servant from debt, and as there appeared no prospect that Congress would afford him any further relief, the plan of raising the balance by individual contribution was projected. How it may succeed time will determine. This city and New Orleans, we are proud to say, have felt the appeal, and have set a noble example. If New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities of the Union, second our exertions, and do as we have done, a reproach will be taken from the nation, and the old age of one of its most faithful and honored benefactors redeemed from the thraldom of pecuniary embarrassment.

MOBILE, MARCH 21, 1831.

To the Hon. Jas. Monroe: The citizens of Mobile, penetrated with a deep sense of the services you have rendered to our common country, through a long line of public employment, and perceiving the tardy movements of Congress, in relation to your claims against this nation, have determined on setting an example, which they doubt not will be followed throughout the country, of contributing individually to the extinguishment of a debt which strict justice, as well as honor and gratitude, requires them to discharge. The enclosed check is for the amount collected in a few hours from our citizens; and we trust that it will not be less acceptable when we add, that, in order to bring the privilege within the reach of all classes, no individual was allowed to contribute over a single dollar, and, in behalf of our citizens, we beg you will accept it as a proof, not of their gratitude barely, but of their sense of the pecuniary obligations under which this nation lies to one of its earliest benefactors.

With our best wishes for your health and happiness, and the most profound regard for your public and private character, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves your fellow citizens.

A. S. LIPSCOMB,
T. SANDFORD,
WILLIS HALL,
WM. BARNEWALL,
A. W. GORDON. } *Committee.*

NEW YORK, APRIL 8, 1831.

Fellow Citizens: I have received your letter of the 21st ult. communicating the kind and friendly feelings which my fellow citizens of Mobile entertain for me, and the generous manner in which they are disposed to contribute their aid to render me justice, and indemnify me for my losses and sacrifices in the service of my country, in the long course of my public life in the most critical conjunctures that have occurred since our revolutionary struggle.

In presenting my claims before Congress, which I would never do, for reasons which have been explained, until the moment of my retirement from office, about 30 years after the first and heaviest injuries received, it was to that body that I looked for complete redress. Under our happy free system of government, the sovereignty is in the people; but my hope has been invariable that their representatives would meet their sense, and perform what they deemed just and proper. No part of our Union was neglected by me, while I was in office. Every part, I well know, received the attention in the stations which I held, which the pressure on it required, in the great emergencies through which we have passed; but those bordering on the Mississippi, and eastward of it, being particularly oppressed, received corresponding exertions for the establishment and protection of their rights, which were rendered and with good effect.

Athough I have never looked beyond Congress for redress, yet I have received the communication you have made, of the generous sentiments entertained of my services, by my fellow citizens of Mobile, with great sensibility, and well knowing that the provision made by the act falls far short of a just reparation, I cannot decline the aid they are disposed to render me. For the delicate and interesting manner in which you have made the communication, accept my acknowledgment.

With great respect, I am your obd't serv't.

JAMES MONROE.

A. S. Lipscomb,
T. Sanford,
Willis Hall,
Wm. Barnewell,
A. W. Gordon, } Comm. of Citizens of Mobile.

Railroad in Louisiana.—The 23d of April, the date of our advices from New Orleans, was the day fixed upon for the opening of the Lake Ponchartrain Railroad. An interesting celebration was expected, in which the Governor of the State, and his suite, the Mayor and City Council, and a large body of the citizens were expected to unite. For the present, the cars will be drawn by horses, but it is contemplation to put locomotive engines upon the road, at the earliest practicable period.

On the day previous (the 22d) a man had his leg mangled in a shocking manner, by the wheels of the cars running over it. He was riding on the body of the carriage, but accidentally fell under the wheels, when in motion. He was taken to the hospital, and his leg amputated.—*Balt. Rep.*

Rail Road Stock.—An agent from New York, who came in advance of the stage on Saturday, offered to the stockholders of the Saratoga and Schenectady rail road, residing in this place, 20 per cent. advance for all the stock owned by them. A purchase of ten shares only was effected—most of the holders preferring not to part with their interest in the concern. If the estimates of income on this road when completed are correct, and we have every reason to believe they are not exaggerated, the stock will ultimately be among the best in the state.

P. S.—Yesterday, 22½ per cent. was offered by another agent from the south.

Saratoga Sentinel.

There were booked at City Hall News Room on Wednesday, the cargoes of eighty-five vessels, eleven being from foreign ports, and seventy-four coastwise. Nearly all the coastwise arrivals were from Southern ports with breadstuffs, &c. no small portion of which will probably be consumed by manufacturers. The aggregate of flour received was 11,471 whole, 151 half brls., 42,822 bushels corn, 29,230 bushels oats, 1650 bushels rye, and 1072 bales cotton.—*Bost. Pat.*

First thoughts are generally best.—After the confirmation of the news in this town the other day of the breaking up of the Cabinet at Washington, a warm partisan of the Van Buren portion of the Jackson party was asked what his first strong impression was on hearing the news. "*To pull for the fence, said he, as fast as possible.*"—*Portland Cour.*

West Point.—The Board of Visiters appointed by the Secretary of War, to attend the ensuing Examination of the Cadets at the Military Academy, in June next, consists of the following gentlemen:

C. C. Cobb, of Kentucky,
Dr. L. I. Sharpe, do.
Wm. S. Franklin, of Pennsylvania,
F. Hawbright, do.
Simon Cameron, do.
John Page, Profs. Maths. Wm. and Mary C.
Dr. J. Brockenborough, of Virginia,
John Nelson, of Maryland,
Dr. Wm. B. Ewing, of New Jersey,
Gen. P. Van Courtlandt, of New York,
Hon. C. E Dudley, do.
John A. Dix, do.
Rev. John Farnum, do.
Major Gen. Scott, of the Army,
Brig. Gen. Leavenworth, do.

RICHMOND, MAY 11.

Robbery of the Mail Stage.—We understand the Southern Mail Stage was robbed on Saturday night of all the baggage belonging to the passengers. The robbery was effected by cutting the straps which confine the baggage to the hinder part of the stage; and is supposed to have been done immediately after it left Petersburg, although the robbery was not discovered until it arrived at the Post Office in Richmond. An endorsement on the way bill of the stage, which left Petersburg yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, states that all of the trunks have been found in the stage—[the Appomattox.] Dr. Houston of this city is a sufferer to the amount of 7 or 8 dollars.

[The stages, in many parts of the country, are provided with small chains for confining the baggage, which completely secure it against robbery. The want of this common and obvious precaution, should not render the stage owners liable to any loss which might, in consequence, occur.]

Munificent Bequest.—We learn that the late Hon. James Lloyd, bequeathed $2,000 each to the Asylum for indigent Boys, and to the Female Orphan Asylum of Boston.

Domestic Industry.—We were yesterday shown by a friend a pair of handsome and well made *Silk Socks*, the production of, out, of a young lady in Winnsborough, Fairfield District, in this State. The whole process was attended to by herself, from the rearing of the worms, down to the reeling of the silk, and then working the same into the socks as they were shown to us. The article looked remarkably well, and the gentleman who brought them to us, being a judge of silks, mentioned that they would wear infinitely better than many of the imported silks. It is astonishing to see with what perfection, some of the young ladies of our State, have brought the art of silk making, and we have no doubt, but that in the course of a few years the exportation of raw silk from this State, will become considerable. We understand that several young ladies in different parts of the State, have already made great progress towards preparing the article for market; and even in the neighborhood of our city, we know one young lady who has made such arrangements, as we have no doubt, will enable her to prepare a large quantity of the raw material in the course of the summer, which she intends for the market.—*Chas. Courier.*

The Hon. John Pollock, of Clermont county, Ohio, formerly Speaker of the House of the Ohio Legislature, put an end to his existence on the 20th ult. by shooting himself through the head with a rifle.

Newspapers.—At first papers were extremely small and limited in their extent, not exceeding the bounds of an ordinary letter; but after 1713, in which year the papers were first stamped, it became necessary as much from this circumstance from any other, to enlarge the size and raise the price. Notwithstanding, however, the important scenes from that time to the year 1750, were acting on the theatre of Europe, and the stirring events that took place in England and Scotland, the inventive powers of the editors appear frequently to have been at a stand still; they were often puzzled enough in what manner to fill up their columns, scanty as they still were, and the latter year the editor of the Leicester Journal, a paper which was printed in London and sent down to Leicester for publication; actually had recourse to the Bible to help him out, and filled up his spaces with extracts from it! He commenced at the beginning of Genesis, and continued extracts from every succeeding number, chapter by chapter, as far as the 10th chapter of Exodus!—*Old Skeleton.*

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

Cloak, Stock, and Cloth Warehouse—Removed.

THE Subscriber has removed his Establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the Store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than heretofore. The style, make and materials of the Goods will be greatly improved, and will be sold at the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more profitable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138 Pearl Street, over Cleveland & Co.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the Union, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent. discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of six per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others.

April 13, 1831. (3)12

Blanks for sale.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1831.

From the National Intelligencer.

As striking illustrations of the growth and prosperity of the Western country, we have thought that our readers would be gratified by the perusal of an extract of a letter from a highly respectable merchant of Kentucky, well known to us as a gentleman whose character guarantees the accuracy of his statements. What struck us especially in reading it, was the deep root which the Bank of the United States seems to have taken in the very heart of the real business of that country; and it affords a fine contrast to the idle exaggeration with which the enemies of that institution, in order to excite prejudice against it, strive to persuade the public that the West was in a state of decay and ruin:

"Your inquiry, viz: 'What are the kind and value of products annually exported from this section of the West, and what increase may reasonably be expected, under the prospect of new facilities of trade, from canals, rail roads, and turnpikes now progressing or in contemplation, will require a statement of facts and remarks on them of more length than you probably anticipated. It will not, however, I am sure, be tiresome or uninteresting to you.

"The following constitute the chief articles of our exports, and in the statements, estimates, and remarks hereafter made you will understand them as confined to the district of country north and east of the Kentucky river, and a few counties bordering on its south side:

"Hogs, driven to market, or converted into pork and bacon; horned cattle for slaughter, in droves; horses and mules, [it may be proper here to notice, that a large proportion of our surplus grain is used profitably (and indeed is the only present available mode) in fattening and preparing those animals for market;] whiskey to a considerable amount; hempen fabrics, such as cotton bagging, bale rope and yarns. Efforts are making, with a prospect of success, to prepare water rotted hemp for exportation to our Eastern cities, in an unmanufactured state, to compete with the Russian. If these experiments succeed, this article will be cultivated to a vastly increased extent. Tobacco, in the middle and southern parts of our State is a prominent article, and, although the great reduction in price, compared with former years, has lessened its importance in our list of exports, it is yet one of great consideration. Iron in pigs, castings, and bars, is exported to a considerable amount. Lard, wood, ginseng, feathers, beeswax, and coarse linens, jeans, &c. made in families as well as factories, with some minor articles, form, in the aggregate, a respectable item.

"The only modes by which I can compute the annual value of our exports, are from my own personal observation for a number of years. The information of traders, and what I understand from pretty good authority, is the yearly aggregate of transactions of the U. S. Bank at Lexington; connected with the export trade of this section of the State, and from these data, I would give the following as my estimate, rather below than above the truth:

Hogs, alive and in pork, bacon, and lard	$1,000,000
Horned cattle - - - - -	200,000
Horses and mules - - - - -	500,000
Hempen fabrics - - - - -	750,000
Tobacco - - - - -	150,000
Iron in castings, pigs, and bars - -	50,000
Wool, ginseng, feathers, &c. &c. -	100,000
	$2,750,000

"Should the contemplated rail road to Louisville and the turnpike to Maysville, of which there is scarcely a doubt, be realized, a very great increase in our exports may certainly be expected. These roads will run through nearly the middle of the richest portion of our State, possessing a soil of such exuberant fertility as to be capable, under improved cultivation, of doubling its present amount of products; which it will be whenever the completion of these works give encouragement, by an easy, quick, and cheap mode of transportation to market. They will also create new articles of trade, which, from their bulk and weight, cannot bear transportation by the roads and means of conveyance now used.

"The relief system and unsound currency attending the, some years ago, greatly checked our trade, chiefly by impairing confidence but by producing irregular prices and uncertain calculations of that pernicious and discouraging kind, which must be the result of a currency ever varying in its depreciation. From this condition our trade has been progressively recovering during the last five or six years, and I am satisfied that the effect is, in a great degree, to be attributed to the improved management of the U. S. Bank at Lexington, which, by encouraging exports and giving also to the importer a fair proportion of its benefits, has become the means of increasing wealth and prosperity. For the last five or six years its benefits have been extended to the drivers of stock and other traders spread over 12 or 15 of the richest counties. These traders negotiate their advances, payable at some Branch nearest their intended market, and are thus enabled to pay at an earlier date, and save interest, and also avoid the risk of bringing large sums of money about their persons through a long journey home These accommodations being in moderate sums make the risks small to the Bank, and it is by them also enabled to create a fund upon which it draws checks at a very low rate, the merchant, who finds in these drafts the safest, cheapest, and most prompt mode of remittance. Nor is the farmer less interested in these operations, as he thereby is furnished with a ready cash market, at his own door, for his surplus products.

"Those only who are acquainted with the difficulties under which the stock-driving business was formerly conducted, can properly estimate the benefits which it derives from the U. S. Branch Bank. Some of back those traders who, although possessed of substantial property, are mostly persons of moderate ability, were compelled to resort to monied individuals for loans to enable them to make up a drove sufficient in number to justify the undertaking. For these loans, in most if not all cases, usurious interest was paid, and in many as much as 10 per cent. for a period of four months, or at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum. Such a deduction from the profits, with the other discouraging causes which I have mentioned, existing in past years, deterred many worthy and industrious men from engaging in the trade.

"Now, it is believed that every one who, from solvency and character for punctuality is worthy of it, can obtain accommodation from the Bank at a fair rate, and thus be enabled to buy at cash prices.

"From the best means of information within my reach at the office at Lexington during the last year the limited exchange transactions to an amount exceeding $1,500,000, equal to one half of the estimated exports of this section, the larger part of which was, probably for the benefit of the stock drivers. In short, in promoting the general commerce of the country, the advantages are extended to all classes, and the institution should be, and I believe is, viewed as one of the great causes of our sectional prosperity, and thereby gained a corresponding popularity.

"From all these considerations you may suppose me the sound and reflecting portion of our community look with apprehension and regret at the recent movements tending to create a doubt of the continuance of the Bank. It is impossible to tell or conceive the disastrous consequences which must arise from a non renewal of its charter. The entire cessation of its facilities to trade which have been mentioned is itself an evil of serious magnitude and to be deprecated; but, in addition to this, the compulsory calling in of the great amount of debt due to it, will produce an absorbing effect upon the circulation, which must be attended with unexampled distress and embarrassment.

"We wish to avert so great an evil from us, and from our country at large, which in all its parts would feel it in a degree, and I am sure you will heartily concur with me."

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Barclay, a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly from this County.

We authorized to announce Tryam McFarland, Esq. as a candidate for re-election to the Senate of this State, from Richmond county.

Gen. Daniel L. Barringer is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Raleigh District, without opposition, so far as we have heard.

The following is the letter of Gov. Owen, declining the nomination of his fellow citizens of New Hanover county, as a candidate for Congress.

Bladen County, April 30th, 1831.

C Dudley and J. A Hill, Esqs.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the 27th covering a resolution adopted at an adjourned meeting, composed of citizens from various parts of this congressional district, held at the Town Hall in Wilmington on the 25th inst. recommending me as a suitable person to be supported at the approaching election as a representative of the district in the next congress, is just received.

The very flattering manner in which I have been presented to my fellow citizens in that resolution, and the terms of commendation in which you have been pleased to speak of me in your communication accompanying it, require at my hands, my particular acknowledgments, which I beg leave now to tender you.

You do me nothing more than justice, in supposing, I am attached to "Union and the Constituton," and though I believe the spirit of the latter is violated in the present enormous tariff of duties imposed by the general government, it is still worth preserving, at any sacrifice, which honorable men can make.

In replying to the invitation of so respectable a portion of my fellow citizens, as that which you represent; and on a subject of such importance, it is not strange, that I should feel much solicitude and anxiety. The present perilous condition of the United States, with all the causes that have led to it—the restoration of harmony in the government, and the dissipation of rancorous party feelings, which now distract the country, must all be affected more or less by the political character of the next congress, and add to the wish already entertained to gratify my friends by surrendering to them my name, under the hope that I might participate with the good men of every party in allaying the convulsions and tumults, the confusion and anarchy, which not only threaten to deprive us of the blessings of life, which we now enjoy under our happy government, but even the overthrow of the government itself—yet I am constrained to take a different course.

When recently, I retired from public life, it was with no expectation of leaving my retirement during the present year, and all my domestic and private arrangements have been predicated on this fact Could I have anticipated this call from my fellow citizens a few months ago, other arrangements should have been made, which would have left me more at liberty to dispose of my time for the public service. Situated as I now am, I am compelled to forego the honor of being a candidate before the people of this district, for their suffrages at the next Congressional election.

I am, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

JOHN OWEN.

Mr. Branch.—We learn from a gentleman of Halifax county, that Mr. Branch has been solicited to become a candidate for election to Congress from that District. Should he consent, there can of course be no doubt of his election. In that station, though he may not, and probably will not, oppose the Administration, it is hardly reasonable to expect him to give it his hearty support. He has been too cavalierly treated, and his letter to his friend in Raleigh shows very plainly that he feels indignant at such treatment, as any man having a particle of respect for himself would feel.

The following is the letter mentioned above. We learn that in Raleigh, doubts are entertained whether Mr. Branch wished its publication. We cannot tell whether he did or not, but it will do *him* no harm:

From the Raleigh Star.

Gov. Branch.—The following letter from the Hon. John Branch, late Secretary of the Navy, to a gentleman in this city, has been handed to us for publication:

Washington City, May 3rd, 1831.

My Dear Sir,—You have, no doubt, before this, seen in the papers accounts of the resignations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of War, and the dismissal of the other members of the Cabinet.

The letters of the two former addressed to the President of the U. States, present their reasons; and the motives for the dismissal of the others are assigned in the answer of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury and myself. In these the President admits that the dismissed officers have faithfully discharged their respective duties. But intimates that the want of harmony in the Cabinet, and the protection of the two retiring Secretaries "from unjust misconceptions and malignant misrepresentations," made it necessary the others should go out also.

So far as regards the members of the Cabinet, this measure is comparatively of little moment. It is, however, a matter of deep concern as affecting the character of the Government. In this point of view the American people have a right to know the whole truth; from whence the alleged discord originated; by whom and for what purpose, it has been fostered and in what respect and wherefore it has been connected with the public administration of the affairs of the Nation. The President is bound to make these explanations to the people.

If it were intended to be intimated that I am responsible for the want of harmony in the Cabinet, the charge is unjust. I deny that I pursued a course that invited hostility. On the contrary, I went as far as a man of honor could go in endeavoring to promote a good understanding and cordial official co-operation with all the members of the Cabinet. But it seems I was expected to go still farther, and not doing so, it has been held good cause for my dismissal. If it is asked, why I did not abandon the Cabinet and expose to the world the malign influences by which it was embarrassed? I would reply: that I constantly looked forward to a favourable change. That especially I relied for this upon the wisdom, firmness and justice of the Chief Magistrate. I have been disappointed. I have had the deep mortification to see him gradually discarding from his counsels and friendship his old and long tried supporters, and throwing himself into the arms of persons whose cold hearted selfishness and artifices were played off upon him for *true* and faithful service.

Rest assured, however, that whatever may be the public judgment as to the merits of this question, no consideration arising from personal feeling will induce me to take a course which I should not believe calculated to maintain the character and promote the interest of the State which gave me birth.

Business of importance, especially as enabling me to settle down permanently in North Carolina, will probably require my presence in Tennessee, where I may be detained until August next. On my return to my family, I hope to meet you, when I shall be highly gratified to renew that social and friendly intercourse, which heretofore, so much to my satisfaction has subsisted between us.

In the mean time, I beg you to receive assurances of great respect and esteem.

JOHN BRANCH.

Charleston Rail Road.—The last Charleston papers contain the Annual Report of the Directors of the Rail Road, which gives an interesting and very encouraging statement of the progress and prospects of this great work. Of the whole line of 135 miles, 95 miles are under contract, and the Contractors bound to complete their respective portions of the work by the 1st of May, 1832. The survey of the remaining 40 miles is but just completed; and the Board think that the whole will be finished in 20 months from this time. The average expense per mile, including iron, transportation, labor, surveys, and contingencies, for the first 95 miles, will be less than 4000 dollars. On the article of iron alone, the Company will save $400 per mile, that article having fallen in value so much since the Company made their first purchase. This is truly encouraging to us and others who contemplate the establishment of Rail Roads in the Southern country. The Board conclude their Report as follows:

The state of Tennessee and the upper part of Georgia, are anxiously looking forward to this event and anticipate the advantages which they may derive from an extension of our line of road to their part of the country. Their best informed and most respectable citizens are already calculating the probable increase in value of their lands and products, from the increased facilities of transportation and intercourse resulting from the establishment of a line of Rail Road Westwardly If to them the anticipation is a source of so much interest, how much more so must it be, to the proprietors of our road, and to the citizens of Charleston. The calculations of profit on our Stock, are made on a portion of the trade of Hamburg and Augusta alone; even this limited source of income affords very encouraging prospects: but if to this be added a portion of the trade and produce of the upper part of Georgia and Tennessee, the profits will be found to increase with every mile of additional extent, likewise to increase annually, with the continued experience of the many and great advantages to those who use the Rail Road in preference to all other modes of conveyance. Who can calculate the advantages to Charleston, if by this establishment it becomes one of the chief Atlantic cities for the Imports and Exports of "the great West."

The Carricature.—A friend from the North has brought us one of the latest *improved* Carricatures of "the Rats." It will be kept at this office, for the benefit of such of our friends as have not yet enjoyed the laugh which it never fails to produce.

Elizabeth City, (N. C.) May 5.

The Rev. Jarvis B. Buxton, for the last three years Rector of Christ's Church, in this place, having been elected the second time to the Rectorship of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, has accepted the invitation, and left in the Norfolk stage yesterday for that place. He will first go to Richmond, where he intends to take Priest's orders.

The Vestry of Christ's Church have invited the Rev. Philip B. Wiley to the charge of this congregation.—*Star.*

Respite.—*Harry Carrell*, a free boy of colour, convicted at the last term of the Superior Court of this county of an assault with intent to commit a rape on a white female in Johnston county, and whose execution was fixed for Friday last, has been respited by the Governor until Friday, the 2d of September next.

Many persons who came to town, through the rain, on Friday, to witness the execution, returned home, of course, much *disappointed.*—*Raleigh Star.*

Editors.—In all professions there are men with whom it is disagreeable to associate.—The bare fact of being concerned in the same occupation cannot overcome the natural disgust we feel at their vulgarity, their folly or their stupidity. From the moral power exercised by an Editor, he should be a gentleman as well as a scholar, and strive in his writings to enforce the value of the courtesies of life, just as much as he should disseminate correct intelligence, and liberal views of men and things. It is not his province to villify and abuse others in private life. The public career of public men is sufficient for his attacks.

We have reference, particularly, in these remarks, to a practice, common with some Editors, of replying to the facts and reasoning of their brethren by low personal abuse, and inroads upon private character. Those libellers deserve no show of favor or affection. It is the unerring index of a weak mind, in the discussion of general questions, to resort to personalities. Editors should themselves set the example of dignified controversy, and they would not have cause to complain so frequently of the angry contentions of their correspondents. An Editor occupies high ground in a country like this, where the press is all powerful, and his own course in reference to these matters, would do more than columns of daily commentary.

Alexandria Gazette.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., aged 51 years, Mrs. MARY FLEMING, relict of James Fleming, Esq.

At his residence in Bladen County, Major ALEXANDER C. MILLER, a native of the South of France, but for more than thirty years a citizen of that county, aged 55 years.

Near Queensdale, Robeson county, on the 23d ult. Mrs. MARGARET McQUEEN, consort of the Rev. Archd. McQueen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 16, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. for Wm. W. Williams, J. C. Fenn, Chs. T. Haigh, James Kyle, H. L. Jones, John Huske, Henry Potter, K. T. Morgan, J. M. Dobbin, G McNeill, Jas. Baker, Willkings & Co., Mrs. Winslow, L. Brown, Fayetteville; Yarbrough & Huntington, Hillsborough; C. Chalmers, Chapel Hill; T. Y. Houze, J. Bruce, A. Murchison.

DEPARTED, May 10, Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Patrick for Wilmington.

On the 11th, Boat Duncan Thompson, with Cotton.

" 12th, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Boat Messenger, with Cotton, Flour and Bacon.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to May 11, Brigs Hercules from N. York, Native from Curracoa. Schooners John Q. Adams from Philadelphia, Edinburgh from N. York. CLEARED, Brig Amstel for New York. Schooners [illegible]peater for New York, Collector for ditto, Cypress [illegible] ditto.

Prices Current at Wilmington.—May 11.

Steam Mill [illegible]ch Pine Boards and Scantling 12 to 14 dolls. River[illegible] 4 to 6. Steam Mill Flooring Boards 15. River[illegible] 10. Timber, common 4 to 5. Staves, W. O. Hhd. [illegible]ater, 10 to 12. Do. dressed, wharf, 20 to 25. Do [illegible]. Hhd. in water, 6 to 7. Do. dressed, wharf, 12 to [illegible] W O Heading, (none.) Shingles 1 to 1 50. Tar in [illegible]ter, 70 to 75c. Turpentine do. 1 25 to 1 50. [illegible]ch 1 25, to 1 50. Corn (scarce) 75c. Rice, 100 lb[illegible] 2 62 to 3.—*Rec.*

PROPOSALS

By JOHN L. McIVER, of Moore County, N. C.,

For publishing by subscription, a New Collection of Church Music, to be entitled the

Southern Sacred Harmony;

To contain a variety of Tunes, adapted to the various Metres, commonly used in our worshipping Assemblies, and a few Anthems. Much pains will be taken to render it accurate and acceptable.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work shall be printed on good paper, and fair type, well bound, and be comprised in about 150 pages.

2. It shall be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy, payable on delivery.

3. It shall be published as soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers shall have been obtained, to justify the publication; say in the course of twelve or eighteen months.

4. To Subscribers residing in the country, their Books will be delivered, at the seats of the Court Houses, of the several counties in which they respectively reside

☞Persons procuring ten good Subscribers to the above work, and forwarding their names to the Post Master at Pocket Post Office, Moore county, North Carolina shall be entitled to one copy gratis.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly, on every Tuesday Evening.

MERCHANDISE.		Quan'ty rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market,		lb.	6	7
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 74
Apple	-	do	45	50
Peach	-	do	50	55
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	18	20
Bagging	-	yard	13	15
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	12	14
2d & 3d qual.	-	do		11
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	6	7 75
Corn	-	bushel	85	90
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	80	90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	4 50
Fine	-	do	4	4 25
Fish, Herrings	-	do	3	4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		3 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	7	8
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	27
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	27	29
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	45	50
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 40
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	8 50	9
Common	-	do	7	8
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	60	65
Turks Island,	-	do	60	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 25
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅛ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80
Wool,	-	lb	25	30

Just received and for Sale,

9 Hhds. prime Jamaica COFFEE,
50 barrels best quality No. 3 MACKEREL,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

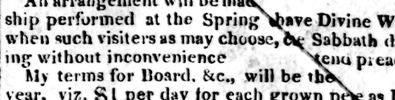
May 18. [28-tf.]

Removal.

KENAN T. MORGAN

HAS removed to the Store formerly occupied by H. Branson, senr., and lately by Geo. W. Ragland & Co., on the South East corner of Person and Dick streets.

May 17, 1831. [28-2w.]



SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,

Nine miles South of Warrenton and sixteen North of Louisburg.

ON the first day of June next, the Buildings of this Establishment will be prepared for the reception of Visiters. The Houses are large and numerous, sufficiently so, to accommodate an assemblage of two or three hundred persons comfortably.

The Subscriber is flattered with the expectation, that the conveniencies and improvements which have been added to this Establishment, in all those matters which essentially concern the health, comfort and amusement of its visiters, will render it the e suing season more attractive than ever. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to invalids, families, and others who prefer it. They are so arranged, as to combine every convenience and accomodation suited to the largest or smallest assembly, male and female. Arrangements are also made, with the particular design of accommodating large families, by affording them large, spacious cabins, near to or remote as they may select from the centre building, with double and single rooms, where they can be at all times perfectly secure in the enjoyment of quiet retirement.

The Subscriber pledges herself to devote her chief exertions to the accommodation of private families, and will spare no pains to render their visit happy and agreeable, by providing every thing that may contribute to their health, and by carefully guarding against annoyances of every description

The Public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company

No Public Balls will be given at Shocco during the season, but those who delight in Music and Dancing can partake of them without its disturbing or annoying [illegible] the slightest degree, the rest of the boarders. [illegible]al object. WATERING PLACES present more rational [illegible] the most [illegible] attraction than SHOCCO. Located in [illegible]try, in the [illegible]ry, rich and populous part of the country, its Springs and [illegible] of a polished society, it affords in it ascendancy over [illegible]ate many advantages, and gives [illegible] South. It is believed [illegible]ineral Watering Places in the [illegible] its sanative effects upon [illegible] the water never failed in [illegible]pepsia, Bilious Diseases [illegible]rsons afflicted with Dys[illegible] they have persevered in it [illegible]eneral debility, where

An arrangement will be ma[illegible] [illegible]ship performed at the Spring [illegible]have Divine Wor[illegible] when such visiters as may choose, on Sabbath day, [illegible]ing without inconvenience [illegible]tend preach[illegible]

My terms for Board, &c., will be the [illegible] year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person last 50 cts. per month, or $6 per week; [illegible]hild $22 Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 12, 1831. [28 8w.]

North Carolina Constitutionalist,

AND STATE RIGHTS' ADVOCATE.

"The Liberty of the Press—the Shield of Freedom—the Scourge of Tyrants."

WILLIAM S. RANSOM & WILLIAM POTTER, PROPOSE to publish in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, a political Newspaper, under the above title. They promise to give to the public an independent and consistent Republican State Rights' Paper: one that will always support its principles and regard the truth; that will labor to further the views of the true friends to liberty and democracy. They will contend for the *"Union"* to the last—support General Jackson for a re election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay and the political promotion of those who would advance his pretensions. They will oppose all latitudinarianism in the construction of *"the Constitution,"* that instrument, by which the sovereignty of the States is secured, and our happy land, so far saved from the direful influence of a grand, consolidated, general government. Believing the present *Tariff laws* to be violently oppressive and unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will use every exertion to effect their repeal. Though from their attachment to South Carolina, the Proposers of this paper sincerely commiserate and would gladly relieve its embarrassments, and on most points agree with the politics of that patriotic and talented State, yet they must oppose its doctrine of "Nullification," as their reverence for the authority of the laws of their country, and their attachment to the Union, are too great to allow a conniving thought at so destructive a sentiment. They have now candidly stated the outlines of their political creed, which they seriously believe to be that of North Carolina generally. It is a melancholy fact, that the politics of this State are much misrepresented, and that she does not *now*, nor *ever did*, stand as high as she deserved to be elevated, among her sister States. Fairly to represent her,—to do justice to her talents,—to foster her institutions,—to bring forward her promising sons, and to give to her citizens correct statements, both of men and their principles, shall be the aim of the Proposers of this publication. They are sons of North Carolina, and are not ashamed of their birth, nor do they blush to own her as a parent. They wish only to elevate her to that station to which her territory, population, and her moral and physical resources, entitle her. They now call upon the high-minded and patriotic citizens of North Carolina—upon the friends of republicanism, and the advocates of State Rights, generally, for patronage. As *intelligence* is essential to our peculiarly happy government, the "Constitutionalist" will be a useful paper to all classes of the community, viz: the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Merchant, the Physician, the Lawyer, the Divine:—to the Politician, highly interesting The proceedings of Congress, important foreign news, well-written essays, and the proceedings of the State Legislature, will fill its columns. The best papers in the Union will be taken by the Editors, from which important and interesting extracts will be made.

Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as soon as the necessary number of subscribers is procured,) will devote his time exclusively to the *editorial department.*—Mr. Potter will superintend the *Press.*

☞The first number of the "*Constitutionalist*" will appear as soon as *One Thousand* Subscribers shall have been obtained.

☞Persons holding Subscription Lists, will please return them, addressed to the Editors at Raleigh, by the first of August next.

CONDITIONS.

The North Carolina Constitutionalist, will appear *weekly*, on an *imperial sheet*, in new type, and on good paper, (except during the session of the Legislature, when it will be issued *semi-weekly,*) at *three dollars* per annum, payable on receipt of the first number, or *four dollars*, at the end of six months.

☞Editors of newspapers, generally, will confer an obligation by giving this Prospectus one or two insertions.

May 14, 1831.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

POETRY.

MELODY.

How sweetly this rippling streamlet glides,
With its ceaseless din and its grassy sides,
Its tiney waves so glowing and bright,
And its bed of gems with golden light!
I'll plunge me into its glowing stream
For one of those gems of the golden beam,
For surely it must be sweet to lave
Where warmth and light form the laughing wave!

Deceitful stream! thy bright wave is cold,
Thy gem has lost all its beaming gold,—
'Tis nought but a rough mis-shapen stone,
And even the light of thy wave is gone!
Fool that I was! not sooner to see
What gave such tempting beauty to thee:
I should have known that the light of the stream
Depends on the sun's revolving beam.

'Tis ever thus! Since life begun
I've been the dupe of some bright false sun:
My stream of joy has been chilled by frost,
The sparkle of Hope's gem always lost.
But there's a stream whose gems are all bright,
Whose tide flows on with unborrowed light.
I'll haste to plunge in that bright'ning wave
Which flows on to glory beyond the grave!

The American Navy.—The are now in commission, in ordinary, or on the stocks, twelve ships of the line and seventeen frigates, (besides various smaller vessels,) most of which could be got to sea on short notice. In general, it would require a longer time, and much greater expense, to repair the vessels in ordinary, than to launch those on the stocks. The ships of the line, although rated as 74's, are generally larger, several of them carrying from 90 to 120 guns; and most of the new frigates are on a corresponding scale, both as to size and weight of metal. So that, in fact, our Navy is much more efficient in these respects than would be inferred from the number and rate of the vessels composing it. The following are the ships of the line:

Independence,	in ordinary,	at Boston
Columbus,	do.	do.
Ohio,	do.	New York
Franklin,	do.	do.
Washington,	do.	do.
Delaware,	do.	Gosport
North Carolina,	do.	do.
Alabama,	on the stocks,	Portsm
Vermont,	do.	Bo
Virginia,	do.	hiladelphia.
Pennsylvania,	do.	Norfolk.
New York,	do.	

The following are the frigat — Mediterranean

Java,	in commissi	do.
Brandywine,	d	Brazil.
Hudson,	o.	Pacific.
Guerriere,	ordinary,	at Boston.
Constitution,	do.	New York.
United States,	do.	Washington.
Potomac,	do.	Gosport.
John Ada;	do.	do.
Macedo	do.	do.
Cons	on the stocks,	Portsmouth,
Sberland,	do.	Boston.
dine,	do.	New York.
Savannah,	do.	do.
Raritan,	do.	Philadelphia.
Columbia,	do.	Washington.
St. Lawrence,	do.	Norfolk.

Contracts have been made, under an Act of March 1827, for the live oak frames of five additional ships of the line, five frigates, and five sloops of war. In fulfilment of these contracts, deliveries have been made, at different Navy Yards, of 321,714 cubic feet of said timber, for which has been paid the sum of $368,300.

The end of Military Glory.—It is estimated that more than a million of bushels of human and inhuman bones were imported last year from the continent of Europe into the port of Hull. The neighborhood of Leipsic, Austerlitz, Waterloo, and of all the places where, during the late bloody war, the principal battles were fought, have been swept alike of the bones of the hero and of the horse which he rode. Thus collected from every quarter, they have been shipped to the port of Hull, and thence forwarded to the Yorkshire bone-grinders, who have erected steam engines and powerful machinery, for the purpose of reducing them to a granulary state. In this condition they are sent chiefly to Doncaster, one of the largest agricultural markets in that part of the country, and are there sold to the farmers to manure their lands. The oily substance gradually evolving as the bones calcines, makes a more substantial manure than almost any other substance—particularly human bone. It is now ascertained, beyond a doubt, by actual experiment upon an extensive scale, that a dead soldier is a most valuable article of commerce; and for aught we know to the contrary, the good farmers of Yorkshire are, in a great measure, indebted to the bones of their children for their daily bread. It is certainly a singular fact, that Great Britain should have sent out such multitudes of soldiers to fight its battles upon the continent of Europe, and should then import their bones as an article of commerce to fatten their soil.
English paper.

Benjamin Harding of Missouri, has found a human skeleton ten feet long, and asks Dr. Mitchell, of New York, whether he is entitled to the prize offered, in France, for "the greatest remnant of American antiquity.

Virtue in an intelligent and free creature of whatever rank in the scale of being, is nothing less than a conformity of disposition and practice to the necessary, eternal and unchangeable rectitude of the Divine nature.

University of N. Carolina.

☞An ORATION will be delivered in Person Hall, at the University of North Carolina, on Wednesday, the 22d June, being the day preceding Commencement Day, by the Rev *William M. Green*, under the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those who take an interest in the prosperity of the Institution, will attend.
May 4.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same.(up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Haywood's Manual,	5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828)	3 00
Militia Laws,	40

E. J. HALE.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received a part of his elegant Spring and Summer supply of
BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, ITALIAN, SWISS, AND AMERICAN

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beautiful and fashionable, which could be found in the Northern Cities, and among it several entire new articles for Ladies' Dresses.
He invites his friends and the public to call and examine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either wholesale or retail.
March 6, 1831. ‖22-tf‖

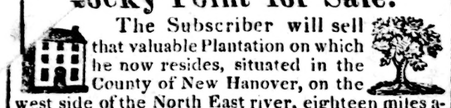
Notice is hereby Given,

THAT the next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the Diocess of North Carolina, will be held in Christ Church, in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th day of May, 1831.
E. L. WINSLOW, *Sec'y.*
May 4, 1831.

$10 Reward

WILL be paid for apprehending and delivering to us, or Five Dollars for his being so secured that we get him again, *JAS. M. H. BRUNET*, an *Indented Apprentice* to the *Printing Business*, who absconded from our service on Tuesday morning, 26th inst., and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood, waiting an opportunity to escape to *Petersburg*, on his way to some relations in *Jackson, Tennessee*. Said Brunet was raised in this Town, is about 14 years of age, about five feet high, of light complexion, and light hair closely trimmed, black eyes, prominent forehead, and of an active movement. He is a boy of sprightly mind, by his plausition and very confident manners, and may pass on, when sibility will easily elude detection. He left Jacket and he absconded, a dark mixed Cassinet took with him Pantaloons, black Morocco Cap some other articles of clothing.
☞Masters of Steam Boats, and all other Persons are cautioned against enticing away, harboring, employing, or giving countenance or support to said *Runaway Apprentice*, as we are determined to the extent of the law, all who may offend. to prosecute, to
SHIELDS & ASHBURN.
Beacon Office, Norfolk, April 28, 1831.

Rocky Point for Sale.



The Subscriber will sell that valuable Plantation on which he now resides, situated in the County of New Hanover, on the west side of the North East river, eighteen miles above the town of Wilmington; containing in all, about two thousand acres; the one half of which is of superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of product per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of any description—the facility to market great. There is a creek running out of the North East river, navigable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door, which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilmington, there is excellent navigation
This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous partition into two settlements, and presents to purchasers a tempting opportunity of favourable investment. The terms of payment will be accommodating to the purchaser. The well known, and established character of these lands, renders it unnecessary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase, are invited to examine the premises; and in my absence, their character can be fully ascertained from Ezekiel Lane, Esq.
For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J. R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilmington.
SAMUEL ASHE.
March 30. ‖21-4w.‖

For Sale.

15,000 Lbs. Bacon.
4,500 Bushels Salt,
100 Sides Sole leather, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 14, 1830.

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*
They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.
N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.
GEO. C. HALL & CO.
November 18. §21tf§

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT*. The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.
Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx.
Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖26-2m.‖

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.
ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*.
JOHN M DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in Fayetteville on Friday the 27th May next, at which time and place the Stockholders are requested to attend personally or by proxy.
JAMES MEBANE, *President.*
☞A meeting of the President and Directors will be held on the day previous.
April 26th, 1831. ‖26 tm.‖

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.

SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to call for them at the Observer Office, both volumes having been received.
A few copies for sale at the same place.
April 20.

Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office, an additional supply of fine and common Cap and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
April 20.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,

is now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale or retail.
March 6, 1831. ‖22tf.‖

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Pow-
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	der, & Shot.

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.
HENRY HORN.
December 23, 1830. 7tf.‖

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,
THREE Doors East of Market Square.
I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,
Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our cusotmers.

Also,
An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.
☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

Notice.

THE Subscribers being desirous of closing their business, offer for sale their entire *STOCK OF GOODS*, consisting in part of the following articles:

2250 bushels Liverpool (ground) Salt,
200 sacks do do.
100 sacks do blown,
500 bushels alum and Sound do.
22 hhds. Muscovado and Porto Rico Sugars,
47 hhds. bright retailing Molasses,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. German and blistered Steel,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
2000 lb. sole Leather,
75 sides upper do.
50 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted sizes)
40 barrels Mackerel,
30 bls. Mullet and Herring,
100 bags Shot,
5 bbls. loaf and lump Sugar,
25 kegs white Lead,
1 ceroon best Spanish Indigo,
3 tons hollow Ware and wagon Boxes,
An assortment of Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets and Dry Goods,
Cotton and wool Cards and Paints,
Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

10,000 lbs. prime **BACON**, cured in Fayetteville.
THOMAS FULLER & CO.
March 16, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Fayetteville
Literary, Scientific and Military
ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Semi-annual Examination of the Cadets at this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 23d of May next, and continue until the 1st of June. Parents and Guardians of the Cadets, are respectfully invited to attend, as also, literary and scientific gentlemen generally, throughout the State.
Mr. R. would also improve the present opportunity to inform the public, that his engagement with Mr. Tripp having expired, he has secured for the Academy, *hereafter*, the services of a gentleman in the Classical Department, who is generally and *favourably* known to this community.
T. B. RANSOM, *Sup't.*
Fayetteville, April 6, 1831. ‖22-tf.‖

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices
JOHN McARN.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and Pulmist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from Boston to New Orleans. *It is a mild, fragrant, and palatable remedy, purely vegetable*, which some patients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this disease only, but susceptible of many preparations and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the various cases. It is called the PULMEL; with it are prepared a Sirup for common use, and a Balsam for inhalation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis A work called the *Pulmist*, or *Art to cure the Consumption*, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAFINESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a Pulmist in diseases of the lungs, and is very successful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases to any part of the United States, and has thus cured many at a distance. Consultation alone $10, with the work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure $25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remittance. Apply at the office of this paper for further information, and this Medicine.

Printing,

Neatly executed at this Office.

Lafayette Hotel.

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.
He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.
For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.
A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.
July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.
Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.
Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.
☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:
Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828
C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.
March 28, 1829.
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.
O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.
SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 29. 73-tf.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.
Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.
November 25, 1830. ‖3tf‖

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the Bible, Common Prayer, Tract, and Missionary Society of North Carolina, volume second of the
Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North Carolina.
ALSO,
A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Author.
Life of Bishop Heber.
An assortment of Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books,
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, January 13.

Coach, Sign and Ornamental
Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has established himself at Mr McLain's Carriage Making Shop, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms.
J. VAN WAGENEN.
Fayetteville, April 13.

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in their Spring supply of *FANCY* and *STAPLE*

DRY GOODS,

The whole of which are expected by the present vals from New York, having been selected in the ty by an experienced judge, they flatter themselves they will be able to offer to the public and the *Trade particularly*, articles in their line, on as terms as can be purchased in this market. Stock will in part comprise the following articles viz.

Fancy and staple Dry Goods,
Fine fur, black & drab Hats,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for family use,) with a general assortment of *GROCERIES*, &c., to which they invite the attention of the public generally.
HORTON & HUTTON.
April 11, 1831. ‖23-tf.

20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackarel No. 3.
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 kits Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhds. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto.
18 hhds. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindstones,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do Sound do.
1300 lbs. Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs. prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.
The above goods will be sold at low prices for cash or country produce, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 13, 1831.

AUCTION & COMMISSION
BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford & Co. of Wilmington, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.
Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.
☞The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder will please publish the above four times.

HENRY ERAMBERT,
Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Robinson's, where he is prepared to execute orders in his line, and assures those who may favor him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. Orders will be thankfully received and well executed.
The Subscriber has received a handsome assortment of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
Also, he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of ready made CLOTHING.
☞N. B. Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.
Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description made to order and at the shortest notice.
On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Waistcoattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr McRae's Long Building, front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale and retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Soda Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention and employment of the best materials only, and low prices will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others from here.
☞Country Merchants will be supplied on the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.
EPHM POE.
June 24, 1830.

20 Boxes (2 doz. each,) Brahma Water Crackers,
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhds. brown Sugar,
For sale by JNO. HALL.
March 5, 1831.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared on his part to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or bleached, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and handsomely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, &c. &c. Together with quick dispatch, he hopes to merit from him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.
HAMILTON MITCHELL.
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830.

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.
December 1, 1830.